The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,025.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 88 0
including postage.....	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
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One, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4 „ „
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In the Native languages, double the above.	

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

IRVINE—September 12th, at No 5 Grant Buildings, the wife of Mr J. H. Irvine, Mint, of a son, which survived its birth only 18 minutes

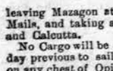
WALTON—September 6th, at Kurrachee, the wife of H. Izaak Walton, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

McCLUMPHA.—September 14th, at St John's School-House, Colaba, Louisa Charlotte, the beloved wife of Mr. W. McClumpha, Head Master.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay.....		Leave Calcutta	
„ Caravar	1 & 15	„ Bimlipatam	1 & 15
„ Mangalore	3 17	„ Vizagapatam	4 18
„ Cannanore	4 18	„ Coconada	5 19
„ Calicut	5 19	„ Madras	10 24
„ Cochin	9 23	„ Negapatam	11 25
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Pondicherry	12 26
„ Colombo.....	21	„ Galle	12
„ Galle	28	„ Colombo	28
„ Negapatam	19 24	„ Tuticorin.....	29
„ Pondicherry	20 25	„ Cochin.....	16 1
„ Madras.....	15 30	„ Calicut.....	16 1
„ Coconada.....	17 2	„ Cannanore	17 2
„ Vizagapatam ..	18 3	„ Mangalore	18 3
„ Bimlipatam....	18 3	„ Carwar.....	19 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 5	Arrive Bombay	20 5

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,059 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander John Templetos, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingas, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.		Sep.	Sep.	Down		Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay		7	& 21	Leave Bussorah		25	& 9
„ Kurrachee ...		11	25	„ Fao		26	9
„ Gwadur		12	26	„ Bushire		27	11
„ Muscat		15	29	„ Linga		29	13
		Oct.					Oct.
„ B. Abbas		17	1	„ B. Abbas		1	17
„ Linga		18	2	„ Muscat		3	17
„ Bushire		21	5	„ Gwadur		5	19
„ Fao		22	6	„ Kurrachee		7	21
Arrive Bussorah ...		28	7	Arrive Bombay		10	24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA THE CAPE, UNDER STEAM.

THE Inman Screw Steamer "CITY OF MANCHESTER," Captain Jones, 1,906 tons Register, and 350 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about 21st Instant.

She has accommodation for forty First Class Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA," (1,683 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. Macnaghten, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant.

G. P. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

FOR MARSEILLES.

THE "NYANZA," 560 tons register, will sail on or about the 25th September. For Freight or Passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Captain Warwick.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(*With quick despatch.*)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "PREMIER," White, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain White will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents for Captain White.

Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE TO THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER BARQUE "CARN TUAL," OF BELFAST.—NOTICE is hereby given of the arrival in this Harbour of the Ship or Barque "CARN TUAL," Captain H. Bullock, with a considerable portion of the Cargo of the "CARN TUAL," from Liverpool, which Vessel has been sold at Mauritius, where she put in dismasted, after encountering a Hurricane, and was stranded there.

The Consignees of Cargo per "Carn Tual" are therefore requested to pay the Freight on Goods arrived, due here as per original Bill of Lading, and on the Goods, Freight paid in England, to pay the Forwarding Freight per "Omar Pacha," and further to sign an Average Agreement with respect to the General Average per "Carn Tual," and to pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the value of the Cargo, to be held as Security for the payment of the proportion of General Average and expenses for which the Cargo is liable.

*On the receipt of the Freight and the Deposit aforesaid, and after execution of the Average Agreement, the holders of Bills of Lading of Cargo per "Carn Tual," will receive Delivery Orders for the Cargo per "Omar Pacha," which must be taken delivery of within three days, as per special clause in the Bill of Lading, otherwise it will be landed by the Agent of the Former Owner of the "Carn Tual," Mr. Mer anjee Nusserwanjee, at the risk and expense of the respective Consignees of Cargo.

The Freight Agreement in the Bill of Lading, per "Omar Pacha," can be inspected, as well as the Average Agreement, and the latter can be executed, and the deposit paid at the Office of Mr. T. LIDBETTER, Average Adjuster, Rampart Row, who will receive the said Deposits on the Cargo, grant receipts for the same, and give all information required on the subject.

THOMAS LIDBETTER, Average Adjuster.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,

36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *vid* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly*, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 800 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, conveying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Tri-ste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 3 years *free*. *Reduced fares for* Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 9s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 19s.; *second class* £3 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Strauss, Hobart & Co., Managers) Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class...	£64, 10...	Inclusive of Railway transit through Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.
Second Class	£37, 5...	

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay Tamarind Lane

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive

To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s.. 2nd class £37 8s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(*Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.*)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,600 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

WANTED.

H. M.'s 5th REGT. N. L. I.—WANTED, a BANDMASTER. Applications, accompanied with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Band Secretary H. M.'s 5th Regt N. L. I., Belgaum.

Belgaum, 6th September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (in Liquidation).—A FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM STEEL,

Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

Iphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

The new CHURNEY ROAD STATION is now OPEN for PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, and Trains will leave there daily, calling at each Stations as far as Veraur, at 5-20 P.M. and arrive from Veraur and intermediate Stations at 9 50 A.M.

J. DUXBURY

Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay 11th September 1868.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES,

Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER

OUR HOT TIFFINS

COMMENCE FROM

TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY,

ICE CREAMS A1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE,

No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempt at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.		Havana Tobacco.	
„ Bird's-eye „		Persian „	
„ Cut Cavendish „		Latakiah „	
„ Returns Tobacco „		Oronoko „	
York River „		Imperial „	
Carolina Rose.		Smoking Mixture.	
Golden Gem.		Jewel of Ophir.	

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be appointed from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS. —Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.

100 Barrels Tar.

150 Barrels Pitch.

200 Barrels Ro-in.

100 Boxes American Clocks.

181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.

"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew obacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purpose of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.

W. GRAY, M.B.,

Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have the honor to intimate that they have, from this date, closed their Miscellaneous Comission Agency, and beg to refer their constituents with the utmost confidence to Messrs. DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, for the execution of any future orders.

HENRY COPE & Co.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

UMRITSUR SHAWL AGENCY..

With reference to the above notice, the undersigned beg to inform the constituents of Messrs HENRY COPE & Co., and the public in general, that they will be happy to receive orders for any Goods of Kashmeer and Umritsur manufacture.

Commencing business on a somewhat large scale, they deem it right to intimate that all orders for Goods to be prepared must be accompanied by a remittance from approved parties, to the amount of at least one-half the probable cost of the items required. (A list of prices is annexed.) The balance to be paid within two months from date of despatch of Goods. From customers not known to the firm, cash in full or a substantial reference will be required. Also as to Goo is in stock the undersigned will be happy to forward them at once, on condition of payment being made within two months. In either case Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. after the expiration of 2nd month.

DAVEE SAHAEE AND CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 9th January, 1865.

List of the Shawl Articles that can be immediately prepared to order, or some of them found ready at

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE, AND CHUMBA MULL'S.

AT FIXED AND UNALTERABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.—Kashmeer, Square woven,—of all colors and patterns, generally 2 yards 4 inches long, 2 yards 4 inches broad, at from 300 to 900 Rs. each.

Kashmeer long, of the same colors, and of a variety of patterns, 3 yards and 1 foot long, by 1 yard and 2 feet broad, at from 500 to 1,500 Rs. each; but those above 1,000 are only prepared to order.

Umritsur, Long, woven—of the same colors, patterns, and size as above, at from 100 to 600 Rs. each.

Do. Square, ditto, same size as Kashmeer, of various colors and patterns, at from 100 to 400 Rs. each.

Kashmeer, Square, worked—of same colors and patterns as above, from 130 to 250 Rs.

Umritsur, ditto, ditto,—at from 30 to 100 Rs.

A variety of long (only sold in pairs) and square—of elegant patterns, at smaller prices, manufactured at Noorpoor, Kishnapoor, Tiloknath, Biswolee, &c. (These are suitable as Durbar Presents to Native Gentlemen, Officials, &c.)

Kashmeer, Muleeda, and long square,—worked in braid, and in silk, of handsome and new patterns, at from 80 to 130 Rs.; a most comfortable, and at the same time, elegant article of a lady's attire.

Muleeda Neckties worked in braid—of colors and sizes, at from 1-12 (for children) to 10 Rs.

SHAWL BORDERS—of every kind and width, at from 8 annas to 5 Rs. and as high as 16 Rs. a yard.

JAMEWARS, UMRITSUR—(striped Shawl Cloth, woven)—suited to make up into Dressing Gowns, &c., at from 40 to 65 Rs. a piece.

Ditto, Kashmeer, at from 180 to 250 Rs. each.

CHOGAS.—Kashmeer and Umritsur (Dressing Gowns) for Ladies and Gentlemen,—of all colors, lined or plain, handsomely worked, at from 25 to 80 Rs.

CHUDDURS, (Scarfs).—Kashmeer Thread (a new fabric in supercession of Rampoor, a most delicate article, of all colors, white the most approved. 4 yards long and 4 yards broad, at Rs. 33. (These Chuddurs have been made in Umritsur of Kashmeer Pushum Thread, to our special order of (finest Goats' wool) (the Rampoor Chuddurs are made of fine Sheep's wool) and have been in great requisition during the past year.

Varieties of these are on hand with needle work shawl borders, braid borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs. according to quality and work.

The same of double thread and newest pattern (specially recommended) at Rs. 37 each.

These Chuddurs can be had with plain black borders at 40 Rs. each.

CLOTHS.—Muleeda of all colors, suited to many purposes, especially winter clothing—made of the finest Kashmeer pushum, from 24 to 40 inches broad, at from 3½ to 5½ Rs. per yard.

Kashmeer Muleeda, very superior, about 50 inches broad, at from 5 to 10 Rs. a yard, according to breadth and quality.

Ulwan, the material on which Shawls are worked, of all colors, and various prices.

Puttoo, (a stout cloth suited to Coats, &c.,) in pieces of various sizes and colors from 3 to 4½ yards long, and from 4 to 5 feet broad, at from 10 to 40 Rs.: it is made of fine Kabul pushum.

SASHES.—Best Silk, new pattern, scarlet and other Colors—at Rs. 9-8 each.

HAVILDARS. ditto at 7 Rs. each.

ONLY PREPARED TO ORDER.

HALF SHAWLS—Scarfs—Kashmeer and Umritsur woven and worked—of colors and patterns, 3 yards long and 2 feet broad, at from 20 to 100 Rs.

Smaller Kashmeer and Umritsur,—of colors and patterns, at from 10 to 40 Rs.

Regimental Putkas, (Kummurbunds) for Native Cavalry Officers, Kashmeer worked, 4 to 5 yards long, at from 60 to 100 Rs. each.

CLOAKS, CAPES, COATS, &c.

Kashmeer and Umritsur—Ladies' Cloaks with or with out hoods, with or without sleeves; dove, and other colors at from 30 to 60 Rs.

OPERA CLOAKS, very handsome, white, (lined with white silk) or of colors, at from 50 to 65 Rs. each.

THE SAME—with elegant shawl bordering, newly introduced, at from Rs. 7-4 to 90.

Ladies' CAPES, Kashmeer worked, of various colors and patterns, at from 30 to 70 Rs.

POLKAS: Kashmeer, and Umritsur, from 15 to 50 Rs.

Kashmeer and Umritsur COATS of Muleeda, worked at from 15 to 35 Rs.

Dress Pieces, worked, of Muleeda, at from 80 to 150 Rs.

Children's dresses, worked, at from 4 to 50 Rs.

Waistcoat Pieces, of various patterns, worked, at from 8 to 20 Rs.

Jumpers, of colors, neatly worked, at from 12 to 25 Rs. according to pattern, work, and material.

CAPS: all kinds, woven or worked, at from 4 to 10 Rs Superior ditto, Kashmeer, woven and worked, at from 10 to 15 Rs.

Coarse Chuddurs, Rampoor and Hill, at from 10 to 27 Rs.

Gagereen—A new and elegant Khakee fabric of silk and cotton, strong and light, suited to Officers' summer clothing, to purgees, riding habits, &c.; 31 inches wide, at 2 Rs. per yard, in pieces of 25 yards or thereabouts.

Pugrees, of silks, Gagereen, Muleeda, &c., of all kinds and lengths, width and quality, at any price that may be desired.

Kummurbunds, Silk or pushum, of all kinds and at any price.

DAVEE SAHHEE and CHUMBA MULL.

Umritsur, 1st Octobe 1867.

NOTICES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received up to the 20th instant, for SUPPLYING MATERIALS and ERECTING BUILDINGS for STEAM HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESSES at Khamgaum. Particulars can be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

THE GRAND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED—(in Liquidation). NOTICE is hereby given that owing to the non-attendance of any SHAREHOLDERS, the GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, convened for THIS DAY, stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.

ROBERT WALLACE, PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders will be received by the Directors of this Company up to 15th instant, for the supply of a Cargo of best WELSH HEARTLEY STEAM COALS, consisting of about 1,500 to 1,700 Tons, deliverable at the Company's Mill, Tardeo. Form of conditions to be had on application to the undersigned. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

9th September 1868. Agents.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jensing's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6½ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3½ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and address and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADANUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July, 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,

Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and that of the BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

UPON hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for Messrs. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, KESSOWJEE NAIK, JAMSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, and CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, the Liquidators of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, in Liquidation, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Esq., one of the said Liquidators, in the matter on the Fourteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, I do order that all Creditors of the abovenamed Trading and Banking Association, Limited, do on or before the First day of October next send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims to Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody at the Office of the said Association, in Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded; and I do further direct that this Order be advertised once in the "London Gazette," twice in the "Times," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jami Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, Attorneys to Liquidators of Bombay Trading and Banking Association.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, near Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Colabas close at 1,095. Elphinstones 765. New Do. 220. Mazagons 690. Port Cannings 300. Market quiet.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

				Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee / Akola	.. New	..	..	218 to 230
Broach	.. —	..	..	225 to 228
Dholleras	—	..	..	242 to 245
Bhowanagur	—	..	..	242 to 245
Veeravul	.. —	..	..	216 to 220
Vingorla	.. ..	..	..	230 to 235
Dharwar Sawginned	.. —	..	..	242 to 245
Khandeish	.. ..	..	..	218 to 220
Barsee	.. ..	..	..	—

Ready sales .....150 Candies.
Market firm.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank on 12th Sept. 1868

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital paid up	Rs.	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	,,	9,57,975
Deposits at Head Office	,,	203,18,857
Deposits at Branches	,,	11,32,769
Bank Post Bills outstanding	,,	29,726
Reserve	,,	3,616
	Rs.	2,74,42,923

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	24,48,314
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, and Goods	,,	4,72,588
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	,,	1,63,793
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	,,	13,44,208
Dead Stock	,,	4,61,382
Stamps	,,	5,162
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	,,	16,99,869
Over drafts	,,	1,063
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	,,	1,92 89,387
Do. do. at Branches	,,	15,63,117
	Rs.	2,74,42,923

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 6th September.

OPEN 874 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	61,231	4 1
Merchandize	,,	1,49,245	1 4
Electric Telegraph	,,	1,085	6 0
Earth Trains	,,	3,814	0 0
Total Rs.		2,15,375	11 5
Corresponding Week last year open 852 Miles ..... Total Rs.		1,81,486	6 7
Increase		33,889	4 10

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 5th September 1868.

OPEN 306 MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	25,499	9 3
Merchandize	,,	9,763	4 0
Back Bay Earth Trains	,,	38	4 0
Electric Telegraph	,,	285	15 0
Total Rs.		35,587	0 3

Corresponding Week in September 1867.

Coaching		27,735	6 10
Merchandize		9,634	7 10
Electric Telegraph		338	12 0
Total Rs.		37,908	10 8
Decrease		2,321	10 5

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Government Securities.—The sales of 4 per cents reported to-day were at Rs. 4-12 and 4-1 discount. Some heavy business was done in 5 per cents of 1865-67; one large amount sold at Rs. 9-3 premium, and another like amount, and some smaller sums, at Rs. 9-4 premium.

Calcutta Municipal 6 per cent Debentures changed hands at Rs. 6-13 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,750.
National Bank shares at Rs. 1944.
Bengal Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 1,255 and 1260.
Equitable Coal Co.'s shares at Rs. 200.
India General Steam Navigation Co.'s shares.—a good number of whole shares at Rs. 410, and half shares at Rs. 205.
Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 50.
Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, for cash at Rs. 115, and time-bargains at Rs. 129 to be delivered in two months.
50 fully paid-up shares in the Bengal Tea Co. at Rs. 55 each.
—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Brooke, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Roberts, Major, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 14.

Christopher, Ensign, 36th Regiment, to join, to Sealkote.
Brooke, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Nagpore.
Roberts, Major, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
McIlowall, Surgeon, 3rd Cavalry, to join, to Poona.
Fluelps, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—14TH SEPTEMBER.

London....Cotton....£1 0s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool..Cotton....£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. do.
Seeds ....£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. do.
Overland..Cotton....£4 19s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China ....Cotton.... Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius.Gram .... Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 14	Penang (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Khimjee Odhowjee		
	Dumark	Crannet / Valentine	Singapore. Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Vanda*, Laing, to Singapore.
Ship *Bacchante*, McLeod, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Atmosphere*, for Liverpool.
Ship *St. Bernard*, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.—September 8th, ships "West," "Hengist," and barque "Floris."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—September 5th, "Columbo," H. Plenge, Mauritius, "Irvine," Thos. Clark, W. Hartlepool, "Thos. Dryden," J. Brown, Shields, "Antelope," P. B. Nicolson, Gopaulpore, September 6th, F. S. "Labourdonnais," Rapatel, Calcutta, S. S. "Hasna," Culliver, Bombay, "Sunbeam," J. Chapman, London, September 7th "R. Wark," A. Erskine, Liverpool, "Blackwall," Barker, Calcutta, September 8th, "Bengal," Noga, Pondicherry

DEPARTURES.—September 5th, "Old England," ——, Pentacottah, September 6th, "Pegasus," ——, Calcutta, "Hurkara," ——, London, "Norwester," ——, Liverpool, "Countess Russell," ——, London, September 7th, "Perseus," Lilmouth, London, F. S. "Labourdonnais," ——, Galle, September 8th, "Riversdale," R. Carter, Calcutta, "Antelope," J. H. Nicholson, Gopaulpore.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14TH, 11-30 A.M.—Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted to Shiraz. Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 13th, via Russia 10th September.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
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Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coastand River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .....Rs. 12
SINGLE COPY..... .....4 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—MR. BRYAN MEYRICK KING is admitted a PARTNER into our FIRM from the 1st July 1868.

GEO. S. KING & Co.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN (European) just arrived in India, wishes to enter a MERCHANT'S OFFICE. He thoroughly understands the Drug, Gum and Drysaltery business, having served six years in one of the leading London Firms.

After a certain period he would feel disposed to introduce Capital.

Unexceptionable references.

Address by letter in first place to "F. W. D.," Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18	,,
Clarets	'St. Julien'	,, 18	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12	,,
Austrian Wines, Red and White			
Voslauer		Rs. 18 to 23	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

COMPTOIR D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—The Current Rates of Exchange are—

Paris	6 months' sight	Fr. 45
Paris	sight	Fr. 42
London	6 months' sight	1s. 11 7/16d.
London	sight	1s. 11 3/16d.

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.

DELHI & LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The Board have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of FIVE per CENT. PER ANNUM, or Rs. 6-4 per Share.

The above will be payable to Shareholders on the Bombay Register at the Office of the Bank here on and after 21st instant.

By order of the Board,
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the Registered Office of the Company has been OPENED at MARINE STREET, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House.

GEORGE BLAIN, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

TO ENGINEERS, COTTON PRESS OWNERS, &c.—A thoroughly experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER and DRAUGHTSMAN would be glad to meet with an Engagement to take charge (in a month's time) of a Cotton Press, or other Works, or to superintend the erection and working of any class of Machinery. Is of good business habits, and can produce most satisfactory Testimonials. Apply by letter to "A. P.," Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—PAPETI (PARSEE NEW YEARS' DAY) HOLIDAY, occurring on 22nd instant, the undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 19th, 21st, and 22nd instant:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
G. HARPER, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
E. A. ARTHUR, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Acting Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 14th September 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that CURSETJEE RUSTOMJEE ENGINEER has contracted to sell to COOVERBEE SORABJEE DENGEE all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Mazagon, near the Powder Works, containing by admeasurement four hundred square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 132, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 108 and 55, and bounded on east and west by the public passage, on the north by the public road leading from the Powder Works, and on the south by the vacant ground of Jugonnath Gunnesh Sett. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required within fourteen days from the date hereof to make the same known, in writing, to me, the undersigned, at my Office in Fort, in Forbes Street, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 14th day of September 1868.

C. TYABJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London
Agents at Bombay.
BOLTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

NOW READY, PART III. OF THE BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL RECORD.

(PUBLISHED WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.)

CONTENTS OF PART III.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR 1867:—
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MR. ROLLINSON'S REPORT ON MR. R. AITKEN'S MAIN DRAINAGE SCHEME.
Resolution of Government on Ditto.
MR. R. AITKEN'S WET DOCK SCHEME:—
Resolution of Bombay Government.
Despatch of Sir S. Northcote.

Subscriptions registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Rs. 12 per annum.

POSTAL NOTICE,

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1868.

THE Annual Railway Report of Mr. Juland Danvers, printed and distributed as a Parliamentary Paper, continues to exhibit the generally healthy condition of railway enterprise in this country. It would be strange, indeed, were British India to furnish an exception to the rule that trade, commerce, urban and rural industry are certain to be developed, at least among an ordinarily active people, in proportion to the available means of communication. Roads, tramways, and railways, so far as they have been applied, have augmented the actual, by drawing out the possible resources of every country, wise enough to construct them. The United States of America owe a very large portion of their striking prosperity to the early and steady attention to highways for local and transit traffic. Modern England has almost been made, first by the general construction of good metalled roads, and next by the prompt and energetic adoption of iron ways. Belgium is another remarkable example. Germany and France are at present provided with little more than main lines, devised almost purely to suit the ends of military strategy, but yet with a considerable regard for commercial success. Russia, indeed, first essayed to shape her railway system solely with an eye to military results; but, unable to raise the capital, she has condescended to take commercial and trading questions into consideration. But all have benefitted in an unexpected degree by the lines which they have formed. India is no exception. Due allowance being made for the singular circumstances governing the introduction of railways here,—the innovating character of the undertaking, the ignorance of the natives, the scarcity of the European element, the distrust of the chiefs and princes who naturally detest roads, the necessity for raising the bulk of the capital in Europe and of calling it forth by the guarantee system,—we may well be satisfied with the general success attained. Although in consequence of depressed trade, the results of the year ending April 30, do not manifest so great an advance upon previous years, yet even in the face of serious difficulties, the tendency to augmentation and improvement is obvious. For instance, 349 miles of new permanent way have been opened; 151 locomotives, 760 carriages, 2,043 trucks, have been added to the rolling stock: the net receipts have increased by £33,000; the number of passengers by nearly 1,000,000, while the revenue from fares was augmented by £98,232, and the receipts for goods traffic by £228,884. The increase in the number of proprietors of stock and debentures shows a growing confidence in an investment, which, humanly speaking, is as solid as any investment could be. The bulk of the stock is still in European hands; but it is remarkable that there are in India only twenty-five more European than native holders of this security. The extent of the change brought about, as Mr. Danvers justly observes, can only be correctly estimated by a broad view extending over a considerable period. Thus, ten years ago, "it took four weeks to travel by dak, and as many months to convey a regiment from Calcutta to Simla; now it occupies five or six days. Then, about 300 miles of railway were opened throughout all India, and about 2,000,000 people travelled on them; now there are nearly 4,000 miles, traversed by 13,746,300 people. The capital expended ten years ago amounted to about £20,000,000; now it amounts to upwards of £75,000,000." Still more striking is the increase in the net receipts, and the healthy fact that, despite the vast increase of capital since 1857-8, the net amount of guaranteed interest paid by Government at the two specified periods was about the same—£700,000. Beyond all are the signs of beneficial change in the habits of the people due mainly to the extension of railways. There will be no slackening of the work in the current year, the estimated expenditure being £6,077,000, of which sum more than £4,000,000 will be spent in India.

In the course of his report Mr. Danvers touches on the question of construction, led thereto, not only by accidents attended with loss of life in some cases, and of property in all, but by considerations arising out of the general cost of lines. The mischances which have involved additional expenditure, ought to convince every one that, in this country, every line and all the works upon it should be solidly built, once for all. The lighter kind of railways may suit some countries, though even this is a doubtful point; but where the action of wind and water is so uncertain, and often so violent, there the aim should be solidity, and the largest margin should be allowed for what we may call the caprices of Nature. Not only ought the strictest surveillance to be practised during the progress of the work, but the materials supplied should be subjected to extreme tests. "The lesson to be learnt from these disasters," says Mr. Danvers, "is that true economy in laying out important works of this kind consists in using such materials and adopting such principles of construction as will produce the strengh and solidity suitable for the *permanent* performance by the railways of the services which they are intended to render; also that too much thought cannot be bestowed upon the preparation of plans, or too strict an inspection established while the works are in course of execution." This is sound commentary, and we are inclined to give it a wider application than Mr. Danvers, and to say of all the works, permanent way bridges and viaducts included, what he almost limits to buildings—"Makeshifts do not answer." We are well aware that many persons in England have, from time to time, advocated the American system of rickety lines rapidly built in the vain hope that haste would *not* be father to delay; but the Americans have seen the error of their ways and have recently paid more attention to solidity. In India nothing is cheap, but the enduring. Nevertheless it may be practicable, wherever there are metalled roads, to establish feeders at a comparatively trifling outlay; but, regard being had to the traffic they may be devised to accommodate, these would be as strong and lasting, as the trunk lines ought to be. As soon as the main arteries are complete it will be most desirable to examine minutely the whole road-system of the country in order to ascertain where it may be possible to construct feeder lines, especially in the districts where large masses of products are in need of transport, or where, granting the existence of transport, it would pay well to stimulate production. In the case of coal and iron fields it is obvious that connecting links should be formed, and in regard to the fruits of the soil the same rule holds good. Railways should not only facilitate exchanges of produce and bring the superabundant supplies of one district to supplement the deficient supplies of another, but should operate to make two blades grow where one only grew before.

The future of the railway system cannot fail to be largely influenced by the determination of the Government to apply a portion of the funds now derived from railway earnings to railway extension. The tendency seems to be to leave the construction of commercial lines in the hands of companies, and to reserve what are termed political lines for execution by Government. It is very difficult to decide what is a commercial and what a political line, and it may be more than doubted whether a pure specimen of either exists. In a broad sense all are mixed in character, but undoubtedly there are one or two less commercial or more political than others. The great trunk lines are eminently political, but they are largely commercial as well. On the other hand, the extension of the Baroda line to Delhi, of the Sind line to Mooltan, and the construction of a line from Lahore to Peshawur, are projects of great political value. In the end their bearing on commerce will be very considerable, and certainly each will have directly and indirectly a significant influence on the future and prospects of Bombay. The Oudh and Rohilcund system is also deserving attention, and it will be a great benefit to the port of Western India when we can boast that a rail runs from Bombay to Madras. Obviously these projects, like those completed, are in the nature of trunk lines, and the country will not feel the full benefit of the iron horse until every rich district is tapped, and every poor one brought more or less directly within the reach of improved and quick communications.

THE Commissioner in Sind, in a letter to Government dated the 7th August, submitted for sanction a plan and estimate, the latter amounting to Rs. 9,382, for certain additions to the Custom House at Kurrachee; stating that the building without the proposed additions was most incomplete; that the Superintending Engineer in Sind had made a provision for the work, but that it was excluded from the printed budget; and that the reserve at his disposal cannot meet the charge, and expressing an earnest hope that Government will allow the work to be commenced at once. The proposal was sanctioned.

THE periodical repairs of Government House (Calcutta) cost a large sum. We notice the item of white-wash is put down at Rs. 71,000, whilst gilding, &c., figures for another Rs. 41,000. —*Englishman*, Sept. 9.

THE question of erecting the Central Provinces into a Lieutenant-Governorship has for the present been abandoned, on the score of the great additional expenditure the measure would entail.—*Ibid.*

IN a recent debate in the Council of the Secretary of State for India, it was finally decided that the seat of Government is not to be removed from Calcutta. At the same time final sanction was given to an expenditure of eight lacs annually on the improvements of the Capital, and the erection of suitable Government offices.—*Ibid.*

A SPECIAL deputation, having waited on Sir Stafford Northcote to enquire whether the ex Nawab of Tonk, as a State prisoner, could be allowed to lay his own plaints in person before Her Majesty's Government, were informed that such a proceeding could not be permitted. The matter originated in India, and in the opinion of the Secretary of State, as an affair of State policy, must be disposed of by Indian officials.—*Ibid.*

A RUMOUR is again current that there are two persons who claim to be Prince Feroze Shah. One is at Sittana, the other at Khoten. The man at Sittana has given out that he is the real Shahzadah, son of the late Bahadoor Shah, Emperor of Delhi. He is, however, so it is reported, one Ally Khan, son of a tailor, named Hosanee; he was a servant of Feroze Shah for many years, and is consequently well acquainted with the Prince's family history. He is also said to closely resemble the Shahzadah. We are afraid it would take a very great deal of proving to make the adherents of the head of the Wahabees of Sittana believe this story.—*Ibid.*

A MEETING of the Committee of the Cyclone Relief Fund of 1867, was held on Tuesday evening at the Chamber of Commerce, the Hon'ble C. P. Hobhouse in the chair. From the Report it appeared that the total sum received by the Committee amounted to Rs. 90,976-3-6, and that a balance remained in hand of Rs. 27,338-13-9. Some conversation took place as to the disposal of this balance, but nothing was decided: at the suggestion of the Chairman, it was thought better to let the question stand over until an answer had been received to a letter he had drawn up, and which was printed with the Report, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, showing the result of the operations of the Committee, and asking for information with respect to the present distress amongst the inhabitants of the districts south of Calcutta and in the 24-Pergunnahs, amongst whom it was proposed to distribute the surplus in hand. The report was adopted.—*Ibid.*

IN reply to a petition from certain vakeels and pleaders practising in the Civil and Criminal Courts of Tirhoot, asking to be allowed to plead in English, if one pleader on the opposite side understood that language, the Judges of the High Court resolved, that the petitioners be informed that in the present state of the law, the High Court have no power to prescribe the language to be used in the Mofussil Courts, such power being vested in the Government alone. A communication has, however, been made to the Government, with a view to further rules being made regulating the subject.—*Englishman, Sept.* 8.

THE first locomotive ran into Mozuffernugger on the morning of the 5th instant from Meerut. —*Pioneer, Sept.* 11.

THE new Furlough Rules are beginning to bear fruit. Applications are beginning to pour in on the Accountant General; and plump lien holders will soon be thronging the lists of the homeward-bound steamers. The Government of the North-West has also recognized the claims of second class joint magistrates to act for their co-ordinates in the first grade, when these latter are appointed to act for magistrates of districts.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN H. F. NEWMARCH arrived and took over charge of the Nagpore District from Major E. M. Playfair on the 7th instant.—*Central India Times, Sept* 12.

CAPTAIN THOMPSON, Deputy Commissioner, Belaspore, has obtained two months' privilege leave, and Captain Macdougall, Assistant Commissioner, Raepore, is to act for him.—*I bid.*

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company have contributed the munificent sum of 7,000 rupees towards the erection of an European hospital which it is contemplated to build from Imperial funds in the vicinity of the Railway Station at Nagpore.—*Ibid.*

COLONEL R. T. SNOW, Deputy Commissioner, Baitool, has obtained two years' leave to Europe on medical certificate, and Captain H. I. Lugard, Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Saugor, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of that district as a temporary arrangement, making over charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate to Lieut. T. W. Hogg, Assistant Commissioner, pending the arrival of Lieut.-Colonel Bartlett.—*Ibid.*

WE are glad to announce that the transit arrangements, by bullock van, between Nagpore and Jubbulpore, under the Postal department, are now perfect. Additional vans have been put on the line, and we were glad to learn from a gentleman who left this last week for Jubbulpore that he accomplished the journey in 55 hours, a speed almost equal to that attained by Messrs. Howard Brothers' horse dak and at about one-fourth the cost. Too much credit cannot be awarded to the Postal authorities under whose management these arrangements have been effected. The road is described to be in excellent order. —*Ibid.*

WE are glad to see that the Chief Commissioner (of the Central Provinces) has addressed a circular to all Commissioners, calling upon them to institute enquiries as to the quantity of grain stored up in the districts of their respective divisions, and further to ascertain the sources from whence supplies of grain could be most easily imported, in the event of the existing stores being found insufficient to support the people until the next rubbee harvest. They have been moreover requested to state whether the necessity is likely to call for the intervention of Government in the purchase of grain, and to submit fortnightly reports so long as the present gloomy prospects of the season continue.—*Ibid.*

FAMINE works are to be commenced at once in Oudh. The officers of the Irrigation Department have received peremptory orders to leave Lucknow and betake themselves to Sultanpoor. For the next six weeks a number of jheels and tanks will receive their attention, but by the time distress makes itself felt, the canal works will give employment to thousands. We also hear that the Chief Commissioner, wearied at the half dead-and-alive way the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway works are going on, and disgusted at the petty squabbles between the Railway officials, has applied to the Viceroy for power to insist upon the undertaking being prosecuted at once. With these two great works going on next year the poor of Oudh in their time of distress are likely to fare much better than the people of Orissa did. But then, Mr. Davies is on the spot. —*Delhi Gazette, Sept.* 10.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Delhi Gazette," writing from Nynee Tal, makes the following touching complaint:—"There isn't a single European milliner in the station, so all the ball dresses have to be made by native tailors. It really seems a great pity that some milliner does'nt come up, as she would be pretty sure to do a good business, especially if well supplied with trimmings and other appropriate things."

THE "Bangalore Herald" of the 9th inst. publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated Dublin, July 31st:—"Colonel Haines called yesterday. He has been offered the superintending of the education of the young Rajah of Mysore by the Secretary of State. He will accept if they make it worth his while." The "Herald" believes this is the first time the offer has been made, though it was rumoured a year ago.

THE same journal says—"It is not improbable that by a new military arrangement, the Southern Division is to be abolished, and that Trichinopoly will in that case be included in the Mysore Division. Our contemporary says, 'there will be no general here (Trichinopoly) in consequence, and several regimental staff appointments will be abolished, a Brigadier being placed in command of the small complement of the military force that Trichinopoly boasts of at present.' In that case, the Mysore Division will be the most important, and the most coveted in this Presidency. As a matter of economy, there is no fault to find with the arrangement. Unlike their brethren up North, and West, military men have but little to do, except in the way of office work down here, and it is just as well to give them plenty of employment. General Haines as it is, has a neat little army under his command, and that, plus the Southern Division, will make it still more so."

ON the Government of India ordering the removal of the Arsenal from the Fort at Bangalore the local Government have requested the Public Works Department to prepare plans and estimates for a magazine on the site proposed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General McCleverty. The Government have considered it advisable that a portion of the money which will be required for this purpose should be entered in the Budget for 1869-70, in anticipation of the receipt of the regular estimate.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 7.

THE Hon'ble Gajala Lutchmenarsu Chetty, C. S. I., Member of the Madras Legislative Council, died on Sunday last (Sept 6th) aged fifty years. He was a member of the old established firm of Messrs. Siddaloo Chetty and Co., and thus for the greater portion of his career in this city, of which he was a native, he was intimately connected with its trade. In his earlier years, however, he was favourably known for the active interest that he took in promoting the interests of Hindoo journalism, and in encouraging vernacular literature, though what he gained in reputation as a liberal-minded proprietor of a struggling newspaper, was, in the opinion of many of his friends, more than sufficiently counterbalanced by considerable pecuniary losses. In 1866, on the death of the Hon'ble Sadagopah Charloo, he was called to the Legislative Council by Sir William Denison, as representative in that assembly of the Hindoo community of this Presidency, and his compatriots, it is believed, at once admitted the excellence of the appointment. But failing health unfortunately hindered his taking for long an active share in the deliberations of the Council, and it was but rarely that he attended its meetings. Last year the Secretary of State paid a compliment to the Hindoo community by conferring the Companionship of the Order of the Star of India upon him. There will be several aspirants to the vacant seat in Council among the representative Hindoo gentlemen of Madras who are in every way eligible for the honour—among whom we might specially mention Mr. Coopala Partasardy Naidoo, Honorary Member of the Municipal Commission, President of Patcheappah's, and Fellow of the University of Madras.—*Madras Times, Sept.* 8.

GOVERNMENT AND OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

PERHAPS we should not be far wrong if we were to predict that at an early period the question of the expediency of providing suitable housing for officers in the military cantonments of this country must force itself upon the notice of the supreme authorities. Already the existence of a defect in this particular has been admitted, and an attempt made to grapple with the evil in question; but this has been done in so lame and inefficacious a manner, that it fails to even mitigate the state of things for which it was intended as a remedy. G. G. O. No. 821, dated 20th August 1867, promulgates that an advance of Government money may be made to officers, according to their rank, to build houses in new cantonments, or in old ones, where there is not suitable accommodation. The terms on which the money will be lent are very fair. The house is to be mortgaged to Government until the money borrowed is repaid, and this is to be done by deducting monthly from the borrowing officers' pay the amount which he draws under the head of tentage, and there is no interest to pay for the money; but, on the other hand, the sum allowed, according to the rank the officer, are so ridiculously small, that it would not suffice to build a decent cow-shed in any part of India at the present day. We believe that in no up-country station now-a-days could a house be built, fit for a married officer, for less than seven or eight thousand rupees. In the presidency towns, the want of house accommodation, or rather the inability of officers to pay the high rents demanded in those places, has been met by what is called presidency house rent. This grant undoubtedly obviates the evil in the presidency towns, but in up-country cantonments, where there might happen to be a deficiency of houses, the money would be useless for the object in view, though it might otherwise be a boon. The houses up-country, when they are to be had, are nothing more than a hastily put together mass of mud and mortar. In point of comfort or architectural beauty they cannot compare with the habitations of the artizan class at home; and yet a rent is paid, for which a comfortable house on the suburbs of London would be procurable. Without proper consideration it might be supposed that the nature of the climate enables a European to dispense with a comfortable house; but such is not the case in reality. At one period of the year in this country, it is as necessary to carefully exclude the hot wind as it is to keep out a cold wind in another climate; the bolts and fixings of Indian houses are always so clumsily and hastily put on, that when in the hot weather the gasping Anglo-Indian is endeavouring to maintain life by the aid of the thermantidote, he finds the hot wind penetrating through some ill-adjusted part of the windows or doors. What is required in this country is a house with a good thick roof, that can be made almost air-tight; and instead of the wretched chinks known as windows, large spacious openings, the size of a door, and level with the floor, are required. The question here naturally occurs to a mind of any reasoning capacity, cannot native capitalists, of which there is no dearth up-country, be induced

A CASE OF THROAT CUTTING IN BOMBAY.

A CASE of rather a singular character, involving suspicions, as to the cutting of a man's throat, was brought to the notice of the police authorities yesterday. On the previous night, at about ten o'clock, a man was brought to Superintendent Tighe with his throat cut, the wound being rather deep and only on the windpipe. The man, who gave his name as Bapojee Chaun, stated that he was a havildar in the 25th N. I., and was at present in Bombay on leave. Whilst in this town, he said, he had met five or six men of the 22nd N. I.—(who are stationed in Bombay near Boree Bunder.) These men had a few years ago been attached to his regiment at Poona, and whilst they were so, it had on several occasions been his duty, as a non-commissioned officer, to report them to his superiors. The cause had been that they were Mussulmans and had worn their hair longer than allowed by the regimental regulations; and he stated that meeting him in Bombay they had resolved to wreak their vengeance on him, and had accordingly cut his throat that night at a liquor shop in Old Bengal Poora Street opposite the lines of the 22nd N. I. As the man was bleeding profusely, Superintendent Tighe at once despatched Inspector Mr. Intyre with him to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital. Having lodged the man there the Inspector returned, and the Superintendent and he then went to the lines of the 22nd N. I. Arriving there at between eleven and twelve they procured an interview with the Adjutant, stated the circumstances to him, and asked him to give over those men of the 22nd N. I. that had a few years ago been attached to the 25th N. I. at Poona. The Adjutant ordered the Subedar to give up these men, and they were then taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and confronted with the wounded man in presence of Mr. Nana Morojee, the Third Magistrate. Bapojee said he knew these men as having been attached to his regiment when at the Normal School at Poona, but he could not identify any of them as being implicated in assaulting him on the previous night. Mr. Tighe then asked whether any one had seen the assault and could support Bapojee's statement, and he replied that a boy, an hospital apprentice, was with him at the time, and had at a distance seen what passed. It was at this time about two in the morning, but Mr. Tighe went in quest of this boy. He succeeded in finding the house where he lodged, and the woman there said that the boy and a havildar had been there and left at ten on the previous morning, since which time she had not seen them. The boy was ultimately found, taken to the hospital at about seven o'clock, and confronted with the havildar in presence of Mr. Morojee. Bapojee said he was the lad who had been there and seen the assault, but the boy denied having seen the quarrel or been in the havildar's company at all. Thus stood this case all yesterday. We may mention that the injuries are serious but that in the circumstances no written deposition by Bapojee has been taken by the magistrate. The statements by the wounded man are scarcely consistent, and there is some suspicion that he had himself inflicted the injuries.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO ASSIST THE SUFFERERS BY THE LATE FLOODS IN GOOZERAT.

Peerbhoy Khalock-deena, Esq.....Rs.	300
Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosein, Esq.....	100
Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq.....	100
Koorjee Mowjee, Esq.	100
Messrs. Dinshawjee and Framjee Bhiccajee	51
Clerks of Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office	50
Balwuntram Veenaik Shastree Patvardhun, Esq.	50
F. D. Chauntrell, Esq.....	50
A Parsee Lady.....	25
Nowrojee Cowasjee Darookhanawalla, Esq.....	25
Khunderao Chimonrao, Esq.....	25
M. R. H. C.	15
Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, Esq.	20
Veerjee Ruttonjee Broker, Esq.	10
E. Morris, Esq.....	10
F. M. B.	10
Dr. J. Mackenzie.....	100
Eduljee Bomanjee Morris, Esq.....	50
Ramchunder Vittul Wallwaker, Esq	10
A Well-wisher.	5
Rupees...	1,107
Amount previously advertised... „	48,626
Rupees...	49,733

12th September 1868 MORARJEE GOCULDASS.

WE are requested to state that in accordance with the terms of the telegram published in yesterday's "Bombay Gazette," a further sum of rupees ten thousand (10,000) was remitted yesterday on behalf of the Bombay subscribers to the Collector of Ahmedabad on account of the Goozerat Relief Fund. The total amount forwarded now amounts to 30,000 rupees. After making the above remittance there is still a balance of about 18,000 rupees remaining in hand, and until this sum is disposed of no further collections will be made in Bombay.

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH SEPTEMBER

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Dina Mahomed, an incorrigible thief, who had been detected in stealing a piece of lead from a cart while proceeding along the Esplanade, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. —Essoo Canoo, a mochee, employed in the Gun Carriage Department, was found guilty of stealing brass buckles, nails, &c., from that department, which, the police ramoosee detected on the prisoner's person when examining him at the gate. His Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for six weeks with hard labour.

ASSAULTS.—Goonia Soonoo was fined Rs. 10 for having assaulted Rewa Lingoo on the 23rd ultimo, by striking him on the forehead with a wooden-stool, half the fine to go to complainant Bewa.—Balla Vittoo, for having assaulted Nana Bapoo, a police officer, in the execution of his duty, was fined Rs. 5.

A DESERTER.—George Harris, an articled seaman of the ship "Zenobia," was sentenced to five weeks' imprisonment with hard labour for neglecting to join his ship, without reasonable cause, on 1st May.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Rama Coosha, for torturing his bullock in Falkland Road, was fined Rs. 5, and two other men were fined 8 annas each for the same offence.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Henry A. Symon and George Simson, seamen belonging to the ship "Macedon," were each sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for wilful disobedience of lawful commands on board their ship.

Pudwa Nagoo was fined Rs. 4 for having carried in his boat a larger number of passengers than he was warranted in carrying by his license.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—14TH SEPT.

(BEFORE J. L. WARDEN, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Rama Thankoo, a Hindoo servant, was sentenced to receive 25 stripes, for the theft of a waist chain from Pandoo Muckajee.

ABSENTING FROM SHIP WITHOUT LEAVE.—Five Mahomedans, firemen of the steam ship "Malta," were charged at the instance of Mr. W. Hay, chief engineer of the ship, with the above offence. They had been engaged for six months, and had received a month's wages in advance. Being found guilty they were sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in the House of Correction; and further to forfeit the pay due to them. —Five lascars were, for a similar offence, sentenced to four weeks' hard labour. They belonged to the same ship as the others.

MATRIMONIAL CASE.—Tazbyee charged her husband Shaik Ismael with refusing to support her, she being his lawful wife. He was ordered to pay Rs. 5 to her monthly for her maintenance.

THE MUGGUR PEER CROCODILES.

(*Sind News, September 7.*)

THE Muggur Peer crocodiles have again been up to mischief. The other night a native, whilst asleep on the ground, was attacked by one of the monsters which crushed his arm and so injured him, that the man has since died in the Civil Hospital. The Magistrate has issued a final warning to the Fakeers of Muggur Peer that should another accident occur, the crocodiles would be destroyed. A low wall round the *talao* would prevent its dangerous inhabitants from wandering about. "Moore Sahib," the famous patriarch of the place, died a little while ago, and every honour is now paid at his tomb. The venerable monster, said to be one of the two first imported from the Nile, from which the 300 or so now peopling the marsh have descended, was worshipped in his life-time, and devotees propitiated him by throwing *goolal* upon his muzzle. This led a Yankee tourist, some few years ago, to insert in his notes of travel that this red dye was blood caused by sacrilegious Feringhees pelting him with pistol balls!

THE MONCRIEFF GUN CARRIAGE.—The Moncrieff gun carriage has at last found its way to Shoeburyness, having undergone some slight modifications and improvements since the trial which took place at Woolwich. It will now be tested much more exhaustively and severely than it has yet been. Indeed, the Woolwich trials were merely preliminary, and of the nature of adjusting trials. On Wednesday the carriage will be tested more seriously by firing from it fifty rounds continuously with full battering charges, observing range, deflection, &c. Then twenty rounds will be fired at two targets distant 500 and 1,000 yards The gun will probably be laid during this trial by means of the reflecting sight, which forms an ingenious but by no means necessary element of the system. Finally, ten rounds will be fired for rapidity at a target at 1,000 yards distance. No doubt the carriage will have to sustain a good deal more firing before it is done with; it will also have to be fired at, to be exposed to showers of sand, to the fragments of bursting shell, to all sorts of atmospheric influences. But Wednesday's trials will at least afford a very substantial indication of its working qualities. We can only add a hope that in this respect they will confirm the remarkably favourable experience of the Woolwich trials, for invention, if practicable, is one of first-rate importance.—*Pall Mall Gazette, August 17.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

FOURTH DAY: MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

(BEFORE THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

CHEATING WITH FORGED DOCUMENTS BY A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH CLERK.—Marian Lawrence Vas, an Indo-Portuguese, of eighteen years of age, ex-clerk in the Government Telegraph Department, was charged with having, on the 15th June, dishonestly used a forged telegraphic message, and thereby induced Mr. E. M. Fogo, of the firm of Messrs. Remington and Co., to deliver to him the sum of Rs. 3,450. There was also a charge of abetment of this offence by some person unknown.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Macpherson opened the case for the Crown, remarking that were the circumstances proved, he thought the jury would be of opinion that there had been great audacity on the part of the prisoner. The defendant at the bar was a signaller in the Government Telegraph Department, in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 64, from which Rs. 8 was deducted as security since the situation was one of responsibility. Before he went further he would here state the duties of a signaller and of a despatcher, as it was of importance that the jury should understand these. These were on duty both night and day. The signaller received the messages at the instrument, and enclosed these in envelopes, marking on each the number of message, the name of the individual or firm to which it was addressed, or the name of the station for which it was intended. All the telegrams received in the course of the night were jotted down by the signaller, then in the morning he handed these to the despatching clerk, and he copied down the number of message and name of the sender, then sent it out, and on receiving the receipt of delivery from the peon, put his initials in the receiving column. In the case to be heard by them it would be shown that on the night of the 14th and morning of the 15th the despatching clerk on duty would swear that on the morning of the 15th, at about 6 A.M., a number of telegrams were brought into the despatching room by a peon from the signalling clerk on duty during the night, and were by him entered and despatched in the course of business. Among these was a telegram No. 1,656, addressed to "Station," and it was sent out at six in the morning. Mr. Snow left duty at between 6 and 7, and was relieved by Moonoo Swamee Moortee, and at the same time the prisoner came on duty as despatching clerk. Moonoo would tell them that at 9-30 that morning prisoner came into his room, with a telegram in his hand, and said words to this effect, "Look here, that telegram addressed to 'Station' is wrong. Here it is, it is to Remington and Co.: alter it." It appeared that Moonoo demurred, saying—"This telegram has been sent out early in the morning, why should I alter it?" "Do what I tell you," answered the prisoner: and thereupon the alteration was made, and at 9-30 the telegram was sent out to Remington and Co. along with a receipt. That receipt was brought back in due course, and the initials of the clerk were appended to the entry. That telegram they would hear the peon say was taken by him to Remington and Co.'s office, and delivered to the peon, whom he would identify. That peon would be unable to say from memory that he took that telegram, but Mr. Fogo, one of the partners of the firm, would depose that at about 9-30 that telegram was brought to him in the room in which he resided above the office. The telegram purported to have come from Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras, to Messrs. Remington and Co., Bombay, asking them to pay on demand the sum of Rs. 3,450 to one Chenna Chetty—particulars to follow by post. That was taken by Mr. Fogo from his residence to the office and endorsed for future use when the person named in it should apply. There could be no question that the telegram was received in Messrs. Remington and Co.'s office; and at about two o'clock that day Mr. Fogo, while in the office downstairs, had another telegram delivered to him, purporting to be an intimation from Thumbia Chetty to Chenna Chetty to go and receive the Rs. 3,450 from Messrs. Remington and Co. Mr. Fogo on receiving this second telegram at once concluded that it referred to the one received in the morning, and asked who had brought it. Prisoner came in dressed as a Madrassee, and said he had brought it. He was asked by one of the cashiers who he was, or how they could be sure of his identity, and to this he replied that he was a contractor little known in Bombay, but that he knew a European at Vehar. Mr. Fogo said he would better get a certificate of identity; and shortly after he returned with a certificate stating, "I do here by certify that the bearer has been known to me for the last five months as Chenna Chetty," which purported to be signed by a name that could not be deciphered and was a forgery. Mr. Fogo asked him if he had been out at Vehar already, and prisoner replied that he had not, but that in passing the telegraph office he remembered that there was a gentleman there who knew him, and so called on him and got the certificate. Upon that Mr. Fogo, after some deliberation, ordered a clerk to make out a receipt for the money and pay it to the prisoner; and that was accordingly done and signed in Madrassee by the prisoner, who said that he could not write English, and the certificate was translated and adhibited by a clerk. With reference to the question of forgery, they would hear that no message could be sent out without the signature of the telegraph master for the time being, and that in this case the signature was not only not the telegraph master's, but did not pretend to be the name of any one known. The prisoner was not again seen at the telegraph office, but some weeks after he was found in the house of one DeMello at Calicut, surrounded by comforts, such as a musical-box and a pianoforte, and then said, that he had borrowed Rs. 1,500 from DeMello and had given him a receipt for the amount. He was then brought back to Bombay, and it would be for the jury to come to the conclusion whether he was guilty of this impudent dishonesty. The only question that could, he thought, arise was as to the identity of the prisoner as the person who came to Messrs. Remington and Co.'s office dressed as a Madrassee; but these were subsidiary charges, and if they believed the prisoner had initiated these proceedings, they could have no difficulty in bringing him to justice. Still they would have very reliable evidence as to the identity, for the prisoner had been in the office for some minutes, and there could be no doubt there had been some question as to paying him the money, and therefore there need be little hesitation as to the identity.

Mr. W. R. Brooke, Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Department, Bombay, spoke as to the rules with regard to telegrams, and deposed that the message was a forgery, and was cross-examined to show that he only spoke from practice and inquiry—not from personal knowledge.

Mr. F. R. Snow, despatching clerk, was then examined, in support of the statement made by Mr. Macpherson. His evidence certainly did not impress any one as to its clearness, and ultimately the Judge asked if this witness really had any meaning at all. Mr. Macpherson replied that he suspected he had, but it was inscrutable. Witness's manner caused considerable delay, and his Lordship remarked that it would be desirable could the department turn on the wires and galvanize the witness. It turned out that the witness was an Englishman, had been two years in his present employment, had Rs. 35 a month, and had to be on duty such alternate night from 6 P.M. till 6 A.M. He was not, he replied to Mr. Fergusor, in the practice of taking an early "nip" to keep him up; and was generally as smart as in the witness-box to-day. He had been on duty last night.

His Lordship here remarked that he hoped the next time the Telegraph Department had a case it would allow its witnesses to sleep the night before they came to give evidence, as the probability was that if this gentleman had had a night's sleep his memory would have been a little better. If witness could not account for his own mistakes, he (his Lordship) and the jury would have no difficulty in doing so.

Moonoo Swamee Moortee, the despatching clerk, was next examined as to the alterations in the entries.

Ragoba Ramchunder, cashier with Remington and Co., was examined as to the proceedings regarding the receipt of the telegrams and payment of the money by the firm: and the peons and shroff corroborated, and some of them identified the prisoner.

Mr. Fogo spoke to receiving the telegrams, and ordering payment of the money on receipt of the certificate. In reply to the Court he said he had been in the habit of receiving communications from Parry and Co., of Madras, and he believed that he had received orders to pay money for them, but he could not swear to that. He had communicated with Parry and Co. on the matter and with the police and the telegraph department before he got a reply from Parry and Co., and the reply confirmed suspicions previously aroused. He identified prisoner. —This witness on being recalled at a subsequent stage produced a copy of telegram of date 22nd January, from Parry and Co., requesting his firm to pay money. On 15th October, too, they received a telegram from the same firm to a military officer to their care and had paid money on it. These turned out all right. They received several telegrams every week from Parry and Co., not as to payment of money.

Mr. Thomas Grierson, Inspector of Madras Mofussil Police, and doing duty at Calicut, deposed to apprehending prisoner, searching his lodging, and finding a selection of articles comprising, a piano, musical box, concertina, two writing desks, silver watch and chain, gold watch and chain, a chest of drawers, studs and links, *Cassell's Popular Educator*, and *The Mysteries of Paris*, *Moore's Irish Melodies*, and *The Mysteries of London*, *The Boys Own Book*, and Webster's Dictionary, Milton's Poetical works, and *The Adventures of Don Quixote* (a laugh), opera glass and glove stretcher (a laugh), Chinese fan, &c. &c. &c.—In cross-examination this witness said prisoner belonged to a respectable family. His father was a solicitor, and he was himself well educated. When at Calicut prisoner was living openly—was not hiding his light under a bushel.

This closed the case for the prosecution and there was no evidence for the defence.

Mr. Ferguson before addressing the jury asked his Lordship to instruct them that there was not a scintilla of evidence in support of the charge of forgery, and to strike out that charge.

His Lordship at first said he did not think there was any positive direct evidence as to the actual writing by the prisoner, but he would leave that to the jury. Afterwards his Lordship showed that there was no direct charge of forgery, but only of using forged documents, and so the learned counsel might relieve his argument of any idea of that charge.

Mr. Ferguson after remarking on the statements of Mr. Snow who had given his evidence in such a remarkably bright way, observed that on taking up the book casually as he had done that day it was singular that the page with the disputed entry was the only altered one in the whole book. The prosecution had done all they could to prop up their case, calling their witnesses and then bringing them back: and now that they had done all they could to put their case on its legs, he hoped he would not be interrupted in his remarks. Mr. Brooke had in a very lucid manner given his evidence as to the way he would like the office to be worked; but they had had an opportunity of hearing to-day whether or not the office had been worked in that particularly good manner that Mr. Brooke wished,—and if telegrams did not arrive as they ought to do they now knew they must believe Mr. Snow was on duty that morning. The learned gentleman then referred to the difficulty in identifying a particular man some time after seeing him, and showed that all the difficulties applied with two-fold force to Mr. Fogo, who had seen the man only three months after, and then as an accused man in the dock at the Police Court. Did they find that the identity was not proved, then the whole case rested on Swamee's evidence, as to the alterations in the entries; and on this point there was no proof but that the telegram was received from the instrument by the prisoner. The jury could not know the tricks in the office that morning, and if the prosecution had been anxious to convict—as they really seemed to be most anxious in this case—he would advise them to bring a clerk from the Madras office to swear no such telegram had been sent that morning. As he had said, the prosecution seemed most anxious to convict in this case; and if they proved the prisoner guilty he sincerely trusted they would succeed, but if the evidence was not sufficient then he was confident they would fail. The only real witnesses in the case had been Swamee, then the most stupid witness he thought he had ever seen in the box—Mr. Snow—and the three witnesses who had all sworn differently as to the colour of prisoner's clothes: and unless the jury believed that these witnesses had spoken the truth—though from sheer stupidity Mr. Snow could not tell what was correct—then they must give prisoner the benefit of the doubt and acquit him.

His Lordship then summed up and the jury after retiring for a few minutes gave a verdict finding the prisoner guilty on all the counts.

His Lordship remarked that the evidence was as clear as ever he had heard in a court of justice: and as an example of such cases was required he passed sentence of rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Court then adjourned till Tuesday.

HIGH COURT.—11TH SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

A SUIT FOR CARRIAGE ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The G. I. P. Railway Company sued Mr. A. C. Brice, trading as Brice and Company, Bombay, for Rs. 2,324, money payable for the conveyance of goods, work done, and material supplied during 1866-7. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the defendant, and moved that the hearing should be adjourned for three months, so as to afford time for the examination of General Rivers and Mr. Brice, both of whom were at present in England. The case depended on the affidavits but there need, he submitted, be no objection to this motion, because the amount of the claim was in the hands of the defendant's solicitor, and he was ready to pay it into Court.

Mr. Dunbar, who appeared with Mr. White for the plaintiffs, objected to the application. There was no defence suggested, just because there was none whatever to the action, but the defendant wished an assignment of the plaintiffs' claim as against the East India Cotton Agency.

His Lordship here remarked that counsel would better refer to the affidavits in the case.

Mr. McCulloch then referred to the documents. On 17th December the defendant wrote to Mr. Barnett, the accountant of the G. I. P. Railway Company, stating—"In reply to your letter of yesterday we beg to say that we cannot pay your claim. The E. I. Cotton Agency, Limited, was the declared principal in the matter in question. On its first starting its railway charges were paid direct either here or up-country. It was then found extremely difficult to keep the up-country stations supplied with money for charges that could not be estimated. Heavy claims for demurrage arose, and your stations became choked with heavy machinery. It was found to be difficult for your establishment at Boree Bunder to get the charges made up here then checked and paid by us before the despatch of the goods without incumbering this yard. A running account admitted of weights and classification being settled up-country, and it was proposed as a mutual convenience and in order to obviate these difficulties. We were at the same time sending forward goods for the East I. Press Company, Limited, and as objection was taken to our having a multiplicity of accounts with you we allowed two lots of charges to run on in our own name, but in the several communications from the railway officials regarding the goods carried, both companies were addressed in their corporate capacities. Mr. Brice wrote the Railway Company as managing director of the first, and we, as secretaries and treasurers of the latter. When your bills came in the two companies paid their respective portions of the charges. You are, therefore, clearly entitled to claim your charges from the E. I. Cotton Agency, Limited. When in 1866 Mr. Brice made over charge of the E. I. Cotton Agency to the Bombay Gentleman assumed him that the papers and books should always be at his disposal for reference. Mr. Hunter obtained from Mr. Charles Macdonald, of Macdonald, Tweedie & Co. a written promise to this effect, and Mr. Brice has exhibited this in order to obtain the loan of the documents you want, but Mr. Macdonald declines honouring his own engagements, and we can do nothing more than assure you of our assistance and evidence. At the time the E. I. Cotton Agency passed from Mr. Brice's hands the Railway Company appeared as a debtor to it for goods not delivered. The adjustment of that claim occupied several months but resulted in the Railway Company being owed, instead of owing money, to the E. I. Cotton Agency."

Then a lengthy correspondence had taken place, but ultimately the suit was pressed, and an affidavit was made by the defendants' solicitor, Mr. F. S. Leathes, on the 31st August, stating as follows:—3. That the defendants informed me that after writing the letter of 17th December, he had an interview with Mr. Barnett, the chief accountant of the plaintiffs, and requested him not to sue him, the defendant, but to sue the East Indian Cotton Agency, and the defendant informed me that Mr. Barnett agreed to sue the East Indian Cotton Agency if he, the defendant, would admit the correctness of the plaintiffs' account. . . . . That notwithstanding the repeated promises Mr. Barnett not to sue the defendant, the plaintiffs in the month of March last filed a suit against the defendant for the recovery of the amount admitted to be due, and as the goods, although belonging to the East Indian Cotton Agency, Limited, were conveyed by the plaintiffs in the name of defendant, the defendant was advised he had no valid defence to the suit. 5. That defendant left Bombay for England on the 26th May last, but previous to his departure and on the 25th May, I received a letter from the plaintiffs' attorneys requiring the defendant to give security for the amount of the plaintiffs' claim, and in default threatening to issue a warrant of arrest against him; and immediately on receipt of such letter I communicated with the defendant, and on the same day I received two letters from the defendant. In the 1st of these he stated that General Rivers had assented to the assignment of the claim of the plaintiffs with liberty to use the plaintiffs' name in enforcing the claim, and in the second letter the defendant enclosed a cheque for Rs. 2,500, which he requested should be paid into the name of my firm upon the understanding made with General Rivers. . . . . About three weeks ago when the cause appeared in the board of causes for hearing, the plaintiffs' attorney, Mr. Peile, at my verbal request, consented to allow the suit to stand adjourned to enable me to draw up the assignment and on the 11th day of August instant I sent the assignment for the approval of the plaintiffs' attorneys.

In reply to this Mr. Peile, attorney for the plaintiffs, filed an affidavit, in which he stated—1. I have read over the affidavit of Francis Stanger Leathes sworn in this matter on the 31st day of August instant, and with reference to the third paragraph thereof I say that previous to the date of the said letter of the 17th December the Railway Company was informed by the said defendant that they should apply to the East India Cotton Agency, Limited, for the money claimed in this suit, that the said company did so apply, and having received an answer from Messrs. Macdonald, Tweedie, and Co., the agents of the official liquidator of the said Cotton Agency, on the 16th of December a letter was written by Mr. Barnett to Messrs. Brice and Company, forwarding copy of the letter from Macdonald, Tweedie, and Company, and peremptorily demanding whether Messrs. Brice would or would not pay the claim; and from this fact I verily believe that the allegation that Mr. Barnett agreed to sue the Cotton Agency after the 17th of December is incorrect. 2. Instructions were given to my firm to sue Messrs. Brice on the 23rd of December, and we were not instructed to commence, and have never commenced, any proceedings against the Cotton Agency. Early in the month of February 1868 Mr. Francis Stanger Leathes made a proposition on behalf of Mr. Brice to settle the claim on payment of half the amount, the Cotton Agency taking the other half; but this offer was refused. 3. I did not submit to the plaintiffs the letter from Messrs. Leathes of the 25th May, but some weeks after receipt, I enquired of Mr. Barnett, who was the railway official from whom my firm received their instructions, and was told by him that he knew of no such arrangement as that named and that I was to proceed. 4. At the time referred to in the affidavit of Francis Stanger Leathes, I referred to this but agreed to the adjournment to enable the question of the arrangement to be cleared up, and accordingly, on receipt of a draft assignment from Messrs. Leathes, I referred again to the Railway Company for instructions, and was again informed that Mr. Barnett was aware of no such arrangement and that no one knew anything about it. I have made enquiries and find that there is no minute or memorandum of any such transaction, and as the draft assignment existed arrangements as to which I had no instructions, and which in the state of affairs admitted in the draft were in my opinion very objectionable, I wrote to Messrs. Leathes the letter of the 12th of August instant referred to in the affidavit of Messrs. Leathes. 5. Mr. Barnett is not now in Bombay, having left for England about ten days ago. 6. From the above circumstances I verily believe that the defendant, who has clearly admitted his liability to the Railway Company, was incorrect in stating that General Rivers had made an arrangement such as that named. 7. I am informed, and verily believe, that no written statement of his defence has been filed by or on behalf of Messrs. Brice & Co.

The learned counsel, after reading these affidavits and correspondence, held that the defendant was entitled to an explanation of the statements by General Rivers and Mr. Barnett, and that if, in the absence of writing, Mr. Peile would not consent to the arrangement alleged to have been made by General Rivers, then his Lordship should gratify Mr. Brice's wish for at least a letter from these gentlemen.

Mr. Dunbar remarked that this was just a case in which Mr. Brice wished to get the assignment, and then place it against debts due to defendant by the East India Cotton Agency.

Mr. McCulloch said his learned friend had no instructions on that point and had no right to make any insinuation on Mr. Brice's private proceedings with the company. The matter under dispute had been the subject of a special agreement, and there was no reason for mixing it up with defendant's other business. His learned friend should not remark on matters as to which he had no instructions.

Mr. Dunbar replied that his learned friend did not know the extent of his instructions.

His Lordship remarked that the difficulty was that the affidavit by Mr. Leathes was simply a statement of a statement by Mr. Brice of another statement by Mr. Barnett. Then although a postponement was given it was not likely that a written agreement to the assignment would be got. He thought this the most absurd application he had heard of and must reject it.

The motion for postponement was thus refused and then the suit was called. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Leathes for the defendant, but made no defence, Mr. Peile was examined for the plaintiffs and produced a letter from defendant admitting the correctness of the claim; and Mr. Dunbar also put in Mr. Leathes' affidavit of 21st August. Decree was then given for Rs. 2,324 with interest at 9 per cent. from 20th March 1868, till judgment, with costs and interest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

KEROSINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I remember some time ago having read in your paper an advertisement from Messrs. Soundy and Co., informing the native community that their notion that Kerosine oil is dangerous because of its tendency to explode was erroneous, and adding in support of their statement that an experiment might well be tried by pouring some Kerosine oil in a plate and igniting it.

Yesterday night I had an ocular proof of an experiment, accidentally caused, the consequences of which, perhaps, would have been very serious.

A porcelain lamp set in a fine net-work of bronze was burning in our sitting room from 7 P.M. At about 9 P.M. my father lowered the wick to put out the light; but the wick unfortunately somehow or other slipped, and ignited the oil in the porcelain holder. In a second's time a loud report was heard, and simultaneously disappeared the whole lamp—globe, chimney and all. The chimney and the globe were actually powdered, and all that we could pick up of the porcelain holder were some small pieces here and there scattered about the room. The burner and the globe ring of brass were violently thrown off to a distance and somewhat mutilated.

Had the holder of the oil been metallic, instead of porcelain, perhaps the accident would not have occurred; but I should like to know if any of your readers is prepared to assert, with Messrs. Soundy & Co., that the oil is not explosive.

Bombay, 11th September. H. M. C.

TRAVELLING IN SCOTLAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cannot divine your reason for quoting in to-day's paper the far-fetched letter to the Editor of the "Times," from the distant correspondent in Glasgow, at the old date of 10th August; but since you have published it, I think that is sufficient reason for my troubling you with a note on the opposite side. What I have to say is this:—Rooms and locomotion are not more expensive for those taking their "autumn trips" than they are for other travellers in Scotland. When one comes on a very comfortable hotel in the heart of the Highlands, or in "the deep Trossachs' wildest nook," and which is supported during only six months a year, he must expect to pay a little more for his whistle than in a town; but that really costs little more, unless when swellish Cockneys will persist in "going it fat" and pitching coins to every servant. If "A Traveller" drank bad sherry at 4s. a pint, or paid 6d. for a slice of lemon, it was his own blame. Then he is wrong in saying 2d. has to be paid *every* time one gets off or on a steamboat. That charge is only made at one or two places on the Caledonian Canal and Lochlomond. We cannot receive entries from visitors' books as facts (heaven knows how visitors do show their silliness in these books), and even if he paid 3d. for an egg, which he does not say he did, he was only aiding and abetting a bit of swindling, for every one knows a more probable story is that you would get a diet of eggs for 3d. in the Highlands. In short "A Traveller" as much as admits he went there to get proof of high charges, and one can always get proof of anything he is determined by prejudice to prove. I've travelled a great deal more in Scotland than "A Traveller" has, and I am justified in saying there is after all not a very great difference between the charges on sensible visitors in the Highlands and those on commercial travellers in the towns.—Yours, &c. A SCOT IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, 11th September.

CAPTAIN CAMERON'S CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your impression of to-day's date, I read over, with much regret, a letter from unfortunate—once Captain, now Mr. Cameron; and assuming what he has there stated to be correct, his case is certainly a pitiable, though by no means an isolated, one. To cashier an officer for getting drunk once in his life is, to my mind, far too severe a punishment, especially when we know that few have passed through life without being the worse for liquor at some time or other; and if they escaped the same fate it was not because they did not deserve it, but simply because the same notice was not taken of them. I think there is a medium in all things, and to cashier an unfortunate man for being a little the worse for drink, is certainly not observing it; but in the army extremes are the order of the day: in civil law only is there anything like equity. Had Mr. Cameron been brought before the magistrate for that offence, the result would have been a fine of a few rupees, at the very outside, and thus it would end; nor need he entertain the slightest fear of losing caste, or, as it is more conventionally termed, status, providing he did not make a practice of it. Of course it is a very disreputable thing for a gentleman to get drunk at all,—or wherefore the advantages of education and the restraining influence of society?—yet after all a gentleman is but a man, and man is always liable to err, some to a greater extent than others; and unless his getting drunk is fraught with danger to some established order of things, or calculated to compromise the dignity of his cloth, I scarcely think it just to cashier a person for the first offence; and his, as far as I can learn, was the first offence. Nor could the offence in itself prove prejudicial to "good order and military discipline" what horrid cant—since his orders in thenics were confined to the "club," and his audience all equals and *friends?* He has my sympathy—my unqualified sympathy—for reasons which I deem it prudent not to mention; nor am I sufficiently credulous to believe, as he apparently does, that seeking favourable comment in a public journal would remedy the evil. Not so. The quieter such matters are kept the better. He must bid a long good night to the past and start afresh, taking an occasional look back merely as a guide to the future, not dwelling on it, lest he should again be entrapped, and with the inestimable advantages of a good education, and a resolute will, he may succeed in placing himself in such a position as will amply compensate for the loss of the Commission. J. R. B.

11th September.

DR. BIRDWOOD AND THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be presumed that the character of priests and of the priestly will remain the same to the end of the chapter, and that they will ever prefer to snarl a curse prayerwise at a departing controversialist, than submit to be worsted by him in downright open argument. Nevertheless I was surprised and disgusted to find in the "Bombay Guardian" of the 5th inst. a fresh illustration of the endless fact that you cannot make a silk purse out of any sow's ear. The Editor, indeed, says that he would have preferred to attack Dr. Birdwood just before his departure; why not attack him either long before, or a decent time after that event?

On dissecting the attack it appears to amount to this, that Dr. Birdwood has in the last ten years changed the views which he once held, in common with the Editor of the "Bombay Guardian," and did not suppress the fact. Instead of simply holding his tongue he "took up an attitude of conspicuous hostility to that religion, of which the readers of the 'Guardian' are so well aware." I do not believe that Dr. Birdwood was specially hostile to that particular form of acidulated Calvinism indicated; but he certainly laughed, as the world laughs, at the silly Bibliolatry which distinguishes "that religion." But to say that a man who appeals for a reasonable view of the Bible, and will not accept an abstraction, so called, as his fetish, is a panderer to the tastes of "the bitterest enemies of the Scriptures among natives and Europeans," is rather too strong. Does the Editor of the "Bombay Guardian" really think that a man can believe what he likes? Has he so absurdly missed that quality of transparent candour which is the key of Dr. Birdwood's character, the cause of his influence, of his faults and of his virtues, of his success and his misfortunes? The "broad and melancholy gulf" which separates the happy self-satisfied "belief that he believes" which is enough for the young man, from the consciousness that he has taken it upon trust no more to be trusted, should, in the opinion of the school which the "Bombay Guardian" represents, be shrouded in discreet silence. So Christianity pays. No matter which side was right in the myth controversy, the object in hand is the success of "the efforts of missionaries," and the least that the sceptic can subscribe is silence. Some things may be queer in that much cooked translation of the collection of much mixed treatises which we know by so many names of quaint indefiniteness; but doubt or inquiry "will contribute to retard the progress of Christ's kingdom in Western India." To men who postpone or defer or shirk the investigation and pursuit of truth for its own sake, men like Dr. Birdwood will be the objects of puzzled suspicion and uneasy dislike. But so long as such as he exist among us, we shall be told that such and such a "religion" is true, so it must be spread; and that its foundations must not be enquired into because it is true. May we never want for witnesses like Dr. Birdwood so long as we are subjected to reasoning like this!

DIOGENES.

THE CLOSING OF GRAVEYARDS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—By closing all the Christian graveyards in Bombay, as announced in your issue of the 11th instant, and substituting for them others at places such as Sewree, Dharavee, &c., the distance between which and the city is not less than four, five, and six miles respectively, the Catholic portion of the community will be subjected to a great inconvenience in respect of conveying corpses. In the case of a poor destitute foreigner, with no relations in this country, or of a poor servant, being found dead, who is it that will tender his services to convey the corpse to graveyards at Sewree and Dharavee, and how are the priests to perform their part?

I am at a loss to understand how it is that, in Bombay only, the dead bodies affect public health, while in other cities there is no complaint of that nature. Z. F.

Cavel, 14th September.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

TANNA, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Robertson, the Acting Collector, has adopted prompt measures to keep the native town as clean as possible. The police have been requested to go round and superintend the removal of all filth, &c. The functionaries in the Municipal department are hardly doing anything; the roads are kept in a fearfully bad state: such must ever be the case without a supervision from a European.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, the native editor of "Arnoydaya" (Tanna native paper) was tried in Mr. Plunkett's Court for publishing a libellous article on Mr. Addis, the Local Fund Engineer. The article in question was published against Mr. Addis during his short absence in Europe. On Mr. Addis's return that gentleman filed an action to vindicate his character. The editor before and during the trial tendered a most ample apology, and the prosecutor not appearing vindictive, the defendant was fined 500 rupees. Mr. Farran appeared for the prosecutor, and Messrs. Macpherson and Shantaram for the defendant.

RAJCOTE, 7TH SEPTEMBER.

THE weather has been clear since last week, but somewhat close, owing to which fever prevails to some extent.

The postal route from Bombay to this station, which at present passes Ahmedabad and Wudwan, is shortly to be changed.

JAPAN AND CHINA NEWS.

(Overland China Mail, August 21.)

JAPAN.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued to the effect that Boos will be exchanged hereafter by the native government at the rate of 293 per hundred dollars. The Oriental Bank at Yokohama greatly assisted the Japanese by offering to discount the mint's engagements and thus insured confidence. Boos have consequently fallen to nearly government rate of exchange. Arrangement came in force on 27th July.

A fraud has been discovered in the silkworm-egg trade; empty cards stamped in Japanese have been sent to Europe and Italian eggs being deposited have been passed off as Japanese.

Yedo is reported quiet.

Two outrages (happily not of a serious nature) are reported upon foreigners. In neither case were they injured, but threats and insults were made use of.

The Governor of Kobé has proposed to the foreign Consuls to meet them once a week at the Customs House "to discuss public matters."

CHINA.

A letter in Chinese has been received at Chefoo stating that the Rev. Mr. Thomas and a pilot, who were supposed to have been burned to death on board the U. S. schooner "General Sherman," are still alive. They deprecate interference less it should result in their being killed.

The reports from Chefoo are to the effect that the surface diggings and washings are not likely to be excessively remunerative, but would yield a fair outcome for fair work. Great hopes are, however, entertained of the quartz veins which are said to be highly auriferous, but of course require machinery.

Sir. R. Alcock will, it is said, remain at Peking till October 1869.

Messrs. Olyphant and Co. have commenced to run a steamer on the Yangtze in opposition to the S. S. N. and U. S. S. Companies. The latter have lowered their freights accordingly.

The residents at Port May in Eastern Siberia are said to be in revolt on account of their not being permitted by the Russians to work the newly discovered gold mines.

The Chaitang coal mines, 60 miles from Peking, are, it is said, to be opened to foreigners.

Mr. Hart, Inspector General of Customs, has addressed a circular despatch to the Chambers of Commerce at Shangahi and Hongkong, in which he suggests direct communication between himself and the mercantile communities on matters of mutual interest.

H. M. gun-boats "Bustard" and "Drake" have been doing great service in the river Han. They completely dismantled and nearly destroyed a piratical walled village, which had long defied the local Mandarins.

HONGKONG.

The Acting Attorney-General has refused to name a day when he will proceed with the three criminal informations, laid by him against the "China Mail," at the instance of the Portuguese Government of Macao for alleged libels about the coolie traffic. The informations have been laid more than three months. Defendant intends representing the matter to the Secretary for the Colonies.

The new Union Dock at Kowloong was opened on the 15th instant, a French barque being docked in about eight minutes.

Two fires have occurred since our last summary. One on the 13th August, when the premises occupied by Messrs Fawcett & Co. were entirely destroyed,—the other on the night of the 18th, when nearly ninety houses in Queen's Road West were burned down and (as at present supposed) six women, eight children, and three coolies were burned to death.

The eclipse of the 18th was visible at Hongkong, but little more than a third of the sun's disc was obscured, and no marked effect was visible in regard to diminution of light.

The half yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 13th inst. The report, which was very satisfactory, was unanimously adopted, and a dividend of six per cent. for the half year was declared.

A movement is reported from Singapore towards obtaining the establishment of a British Consul at Saigon.

The examination of Senhor Horta, ex-Governor of Macao, in consequence with the libel actions *Regina* v. *Saint*, took place on the eve of last mail's departure. Some interesting details as to the ownership of certain barracoons were elicited, but little matter of positive evidence was brought forward, the most conspicuous feature of the examination being Senhor Horta's "not knowing" anything on certain points.

(Japan Times, August 8.)

MAJOR GENERAL BRUNKER and staff arrived from Hongkong by the "Colorado," and during the fortnight the 10th Regiment has been undergoing its annual inspection. The regiment was reviewed on the vacant land between the native and foreign concession on the 31st ulto. and deservedly complimented by the General on its efficiency and drill. For the first time in Yokohama the wonderful power of the Snider rifle was exhibited and the Japanese seemed particularly struck with the spectacle. The "Belliqueuse," a fine French corvette, demi-plated, and armed with a projecting stem, has arrived with Admiral Penhoat on board. She is making the tour round the world, hailing last from Callao, and will return to France via the Cape of Good Hope.

THE CHEFOO GOLD FIELDS.

The "Supreme Court and Consular Gazette' (Shanghai) of the 15th says:—

Report from Shan-tung appear to prove the unfounded nature of the fears of the Chinese. Nothing definite seems to be known as to the position and probable out-turn of the gold fields, yet we have heard of many cases of disappointment. The idea is gaining ground that the deposits of the precious metal in the superficial alluvium are not sufficiently rich to attract the swarms of miners with whom we were threatened some time ago; and indeed the experience of the Chinese themselves appears to tend in this direction. In California and Australia the Chinese have proved themselves patient and successful diggers; yet, when in the last century these self same washings were worked for some time, the yield was not found sufficient to pay the Imperial Dues. It is true that from the want of proper appliances and sufficient experience, as well as from the system adopted of working by the local Government officials, too much dependence cannot be placed on the results of this trial, yet taken in connection with recent experience, it seems to point out that there is no hope of Shant-ung proving a second California. But while alluvial digging thus appear likely to be unremunerative, there seems every probability of a large yield of gold from the quartz itself; and this will not surprise any one who has seen specimens of the rocks from the neighbourhood of Chefoo. Metamorphic rocks of all descriptions associated with quartz veins and containing quantities of garnets, magnetic iron, and other minerals would at the first glance convince any experienced geologist that the precious metals were not far to seek. Such deposits require, however, for their successful working a large expenditure of capital in erecting machinery, and, as appears necessary in Shan-tung, in forming reservoirs of water and it is precisely in this expenditure of capital that the Chinese Government will find its greatest security.

We repeat, however, that nothing is really known of the country. We are trusting to vague rumour, which at one time grossly exaggerates and at another as idly depreciates the resources of the diggings. As the Chinese Government has the greatest interest in the preservation of order in one of its richest provinces, it surely behoves it to have some steps taken for a thorough exploration of the district.

(North China Daily News.)

A Chefoo correspondent writes—"I enclose you a small sample of gold produced with very primitive tools in about an hour and a half. There is no doubt that quartz gold is plentiful in the hills adjoining the creeks as you find small specks of quartz in the smaller pieces. I saw a sample of black sand sent down yesterday, very rich with small particles of gold. The only drawback, at present, is that the Taotai of Ninghai, in whose district the diggings are, makes an attempt to frighten Europeans away by threatening to apprehend them. But his threat amounts to nothing, as there are more than fifteen parties out prospecting at the present moment. Some of these I believe to be practical men, but a few good Cornish miners would be invaluable."

A NEW GRAPE BLIGHT.—An important communication has just been received by the Academy of Sciences from MM. Bazille, Planchon, and Sahut, on a new disease of the vine, which has quite recently made its appearance in some of the departments bordering on the Rhone, especially in those of Vaucluse and the Gard down to the Mediterranean. It is described as much more destructive than the oidium, and the authors of the paper call it *pthisie*, because like consumption among mankind, it causes excessive thinness in the vine-plant, which it ultimately destroys beyond recovery. In this way hundreds of hectares have already been ravaged in the environs of Orange, St. Remy, Arles, and in the Camargue (district of the delta of the Rhone), Roquemaure &c. As to the cause of the disease, our authors state that its contagious nature led them to suspect its being the work of an insect, and this opinion has been borne out by observation. On the root of a diseased vine certain yellowish grains are perceptible, which under the microscope, prove to be insects of the *aphis* genus. The Agricultural Society of the Herault has ordered the observations to be continued.

H. M.'s GUNBOAT "BUSTARD" ON THE RIVER HAN.

(Shanghai Daily Press.)

WE have received the following particulars of an affair between H. M.'s gunboat "Bustard" and some Mandarin troops, and the inhabitants of an inland village on the River Han, who have made themselves peculiarly obnoxious to the foreign traders at Swatow. The country inland from Swatow and watered by the River Han, before mentioned, and its tributaries, is extremely fertile, and therefore densely populated, re-ming in fact with towns and villages, all of which are more or less fortified, as is usual in the lower provinces of China. The inhabitants of this tract of country are a lawless and semi-barbarous lot, who although having the sense to cultivate their land, are yet so sunk in superstitious idolatry, as to be almost in a primitive state. The natural wealth of the land affords these men the power of being able to resist in a formidable manner the calls and orders of the local Mandarins, generally successfully, as will be seen by the following particulars of the gunboat affair. There is on the River Han one large village, or rather town, called "Choochi" (in the local dialect "Kok-hoi") which has given great trouble to the authorities by refusing to pay taxes, &c., and setting the law of the land in defiance generally. The men of this town seem to have had many peculiar ways of showing their contempt for the powers that be, and among others it was a custom to seize the Imperial collectors of customs and hold them until ransomed by their superior, a system which it would appear was carried on without any strong action being taken by the Mandarins. However, at last the merchants at Swatow began to feel the effect of this dilatory and lax system pursued by the Mandarins, in not taking active measures against the town, and the grumblings were many. It appears that the natives were in the habit of attacking the cargo-boats, which were coming down the various branches of the river and appropriating the contents, a manner of conducting the inland trade of the province which highly disgusted the foreign traders at Swatow. In fact, it often happened that coasting vessels were detained at Swatow on account of the boats with the produce of the country being stopped in transit, or held in native stores by reason of the wholesome dread in which some of these villagers were held. The ills thus arising to the trade of the port were passed over, or the merchants got tired of remonstrating, for things went on as heretofore, and Choo-chi was becoming in a most illegitimately prosperous condition, but unfortunately on an evil day they attacked and fired upon a British subject, who was conveying provisions from Swatow to H. M.'s gun boat "Bustard," then lying up the river some distance. Of course such an outrage could not be passed over, and an application was therefore made to the Taotai of the province to bring the offenders to justice. This official after much consideration of the matter, confessed that he should like to punish the scoundrels, but at the same time he was compelled to admit his inability to successfully curb the lawless actions of the men of this particular town of Choo-chi. He therefore applied that H. M.'s gunboat "Bustard" would co-operate and assist the Imperial troops in subduing this town of freebooters. It was finally arranged that a gunboat should assist the soldiers of the Taotai, and accordingly when the "Bustard" was again put on the Swatow station, it was understood that she would do her share of the work of annihilating these men who had attempted to cut short her stock of provisions on a previous occasion. On the 28th July the "Bustard" having on board Mr. G. P. Thompson, Acting Consul, as interpreter, and D. C. M. Jones, of Swatow, started for Choochi, to co-operate with about six hundred Mandarin troops in its reduction. The town is situated about a mile and a half from the river bank, and is (or rather was) strongly fortified; lying in the midst of open rice fields it was protected on the outside by earthworks, in many places three deep ditches lying between them, and behind the earthworks the walls of the town. Outside the earthworks again, there was a kind of network of stout poles, lashed and nailed together, whilst in addition to the many other devices of the townsmen, the whole of the fields and paths adjoining were thickly staked, in many places with barbed iron spikes, the remainder being of hardwood, altogether a really formidable place. There was also placed in the town two pieces of ordnance, one bearing the name (as was afterwards discovered) of Gazebrook and Sons, Liverpool. On the 29th July, the Mandarin troops being prepared, a demand was sent in to the head men of the town to surrender to Lieut. Johnson, of the "Bustard," a request which was promptly refused by the party inside the walls. At one o'clock, therefore, the order for an advance was given and the Mandarin soldiers advanced to within a hundred yards of the town, and then stopped in an undecided manner. Lieut. Johnson, Dr. Jones, and acting Consul Thompson then went up to the Chinese soldiers, and after some trouble got them within forty yards of the walls where a most unforeseen event occurred. The Chinese soldiers could not get nearer the town because they were *barefooted*, and could not stand the staked ground, and were moreover only armed with matchlocks, which are not considered as favourable weapons for storming parties. The approach of the invading party, such as it was, met a brisk and good fire from the townsmen, in which many fell wounded. The natural consequence of this first attack was of course the retreat of the Mandarin's troops who could not be persuaded to assault again for the present. Lieut. Johnson, the Acting Consul, and the Doctor then returned on board the gunboat, and a smart fire of shot and shell was opened on the devoted town for about an hour, the effects of which so encouraged the Mandarin's party that they "went in" again but as before were repulsed with much loss. Night coming on hostilities were put off until the morrow (30th July), when the commander of the gunboat, with the assistance of coolies sent down by the Mandarins, managed to get a 24-pound howitzer in a good position within 200 yards of the town, and opened fire at 10 A.M. The execution done by the 24-pounder on the buildings of Choo-chi was considerable, notwithstanding which, however, the inhabitants very well resisted the Imperial men, who lost several more men, who were well cared for by Dr. Jones. Lieutenant Johnson, only having sixteen men with the gun, could not assault the town, as it was ably defended, and could throw five or six hundred men to resist an attack at any one point. At 11-30 A.M. a message was sent from within the walls to Lieut. Johnson saying that the leaders would be given up to him if hostilities were discontinued. The commander of the gunboat agreed to this, inasmuch as the messengers promised to come to terms with the Mandarins. However, when the time came the following day for the delivery of the ringleaders, the men of the town shuffled, and said the men should be handed over the next day. Mr. Thompson was unable to remain any longer at the scene of action, and the "Bustard" was therefore obliged to return to Swatow, and leave the best part of the work undone. On the 1st of August, the "Drake," Lieut. Crowdy, arrived at Swatow, on her way from Hongkong to Formosa, and it was arranged that the two gunboats should go up the river and "see the business out" on the following day. Having arrived, therefore, once more before Choo-chi, a demand was sent in for the surrender of the town, and the place was given up on the following morning, when twenty-four men of the gunboats with their officers marched into the little nest of rebellion, followed by the district Mandarins, and about 200 of their troops. The townspeople gave in completely, and surrendered their guns, &c., all the earthworks and other defences were entirely destroyed and levelled, and the stockades were burnt to the ground. The place was found to be richly stored with sugar and rice, and it is expected that the proceeds of this will be made to defray the expenses of the expedition, but of course this is matter entirely in the hands of the Mandarins. At 5 A.M. on the 4th August, the "Bustard" and "Drake" returned to Swatow, leaving the Mandarins in undisturbed possession of Choo-chi.

The conduct of Lieut. Johnson throughout the affair seems most praiseworthy, for it is pretty plain that for all the use the Mandarin's troops were, they might just as well have stayed away. Several of the houses were knocked down by the fire of the "Bustard's" gun on the 29th and 30 July, and therefore, as the townspeople would not leave their walls, it became a question of time and powder to level the whole place. There is no doubt that by the salutary lesson administered to the pirates and other marauders on the River Han, the system of pillaging cargo-boats bound to Swatow with inland produce will be much checked, and therefore it is only fair to consider that Lieutenant Johnson deserves the thanks of the mercantile community of Swatow. The "Drake" came too late to share in the reduction of the town, but still her commander had the satisfaction of being present at the surrender of this den which has so long defied all authority.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE.—The following letter has been received from Mr. Carlyle, accepting the office of President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution to which he was elected on the 29th July:—The Hill, Dumfries, August 10, 1868.—Dear Sir,—Your agreeable announcement has come round to me here it is indisputable. I could not have been chosen to the presidency of your distinguished institution in a way more to my mind, or on terms less onerous. Of course I accept the honour, and intend to wear it so long as I am permitted. . . . I reckon it a spontaneous, gratuitous, and honest mark of respect, and value it as I should do few others. With every good wish for the institution I have become honorary head of, and regretting that I have nothing but wishes to give it, I remain yours sincerely, T. CARLYLE.—Henry Bowie, Esq."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE latest instalment of "Correspondence respecting hostilities in the River Plate" brings the correspondence up to May 28 (Buenos Ayres), June 8 (Rio Janeiro), and July 9 (London), and throws some light on the progress of the war. The Paraguayans having evacuated the entrenchments round Humaita, and the Brazilians having without material difficulty occupied the empty places, Mr. Gould wrote, April 10, from Buenos Ayres:—"The prospect of an early and successful termination of this protracted and most disastrous war seems as distant as ever. The Paraguayans, with a force of from 2000 to 3000 men, still hold Humaita, the defences of which on the land side are described as being of a most formidable character, and are daily being strengthened by the garrison. The investment of this fortress cannot be said to be complete, for, on the river front, it can still communicate by means of canoes with the road cut through the Chaco by President Lopez. The river having lately fallen considerably, the Brazilian ironclads can no longer attempt to pass the chain stretched across it." On May 19 Mr Gould came to the conclusion that "to the dilatory tactics of the allies, more than to any other cause, may be attributed the duration of the war; but there are good grounds to hope that, after the fall of Humaita, which has been closely invested for some time, it will speedily be brought to a satisfactory termination." In the opinion of professional authorities the fall of Humaita is not deemed so probable as Mr. Gould seems to suppose. Lieutenant Bushe reports to the English Admiral Ramsay from Curupaiti, April 23:—"From my own observations I think the reduction of Humaita will be a work of some duration and difficulty. At the Brazilian General's invitation I ascended a high 'magnillo,' or look-out platform, in advance of the trenches, and not more than a mile from the Paraguayan outworks, from which I had a very good view of the fortress. I saw a great number of cattle, certainly many hundreds, grazing within it; the strength is variously estimated at from 3000 to 4000 men; water or marshy ground is in front of the Paraguayan lines as far as I could see; two or three fires were caused in the houses by shells bursting, but were soon extinguished." Three weeks later (May 14) Lieutenant Bushe reports:—"The Brazilian Admiral spoke of an attack as likely to be made in a few days. I have heard from another person, whom I believe to be well informed, that it has been ascertained that Humaita is well supplied with provisions, and that it would take some months to reduce it by famine; and that, therefore, to avoid the slow process of regular advances, it had been proposed to assault it at all points, the garrison being believed at the utmost not to exceed 3000 men. Such an attack could hardly succeed without very heavy loss, if at all, and I think it unlikely that it will be made."

MUSICAL GOSSIP.—The *Athenæum* of Aug. 15 announces that the Ballad Society, which at first intended to begin its publications in 1869, finds its work so forward that it will now begin in 1868. In December, therefore, members may expect Part 1. of the Civil War Ballads, from the King's Pamphlets, edited by Dr. Rimbault; and Part I of the Roxburghe Ballads, edited by Mr. William Chappell.——On and after the 1st of September, the price of the ten-guinea and five guinea copies of the Percy Folio will be raised to fifteen and ten and a half guineas respectively.——For the Early English Text Society's next courtesy tract in their Extra Series, Mr. William Michael Rossetti is preparing an essay on the Early Italian Writers on Manners and Courtesy, with considerable extracts from them.——Mdlle. Nilsson and M. Faure re-appeared in "Hamlet" last Saturday. ——M. Meyerbeer has been placing in the hands of the director of the Variétés the music of a new opera, entitled "La Perichole." Mdlle. Schneider and M. Dupuis are again to take the principal characters. The *début* of a third Patti (a contralto) is expected this winter at the Italian Opera, Paris.

THE ZOLLVEREIN.—Last Tuesday, 11 Aug, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelliz, and the free town of Lubeck entered into the Zollverein, which now embraces the whole of Germany, with the exception of a few districts in the neighbourhood of Hamburg, about which negotiations are still in progress. The present boundaries of the Zollverein are the North Sea, Denmark, the Baltic, Russia, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands. The States now belonging to the Zollverein contain a population of 38,730,000, of whom 29,953,658 are in the North German Bunds.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

(c.l. signifies the dates when vessels commenced loading.)

939 Louisa, Scowcroft—Nicl C. Forbes & Co. [c.l. July 23

FOR LIVERPOOL.

597 Anevora, Watson—The Captain.
676 Athenic—Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
1378 Atmosphere—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. [c.l. July 4
1140 Berenice, Milne—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 28
1162 British Admiral, Thurston—W. Nicol & Co.
1241 British Monarch, Rees—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1673 City of Agra—Coupland & Co.
1253 Cowasjee Jehangeer Guzdar, Greig—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. [c.l. Aug. 26
1212 David Macoln—on—Lawrence & Co. [c.l. Aug. 19
1063 Egeria, Burns—W. Nicol & Co.
1159 Foundling, Varian—Bates Glassby & Co.
1005 Peerless, Flavin—Lawrence & Co.
670 Queen Victoria (s), Hughes—Finlay, Scott & Co. [c.l. Aug. 25
955 Star of the North, Wright—C. Bainsby & Co.
1232 Victoria Cross, Cowley—Coupland & Co. [c.l. Aug. 6

LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1919 City of Manchester (s), Manning—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

1396 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

1313 Empress, Ellis—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

914 Octavia, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1398 Benares, Noyes—Captain.
734 Hamoody, Nacoda.
874 J. P. Whitney, Bicknell—Tudor & Co.
Mauritius [illegible]
697 Nada, J. Wood—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
383 Northern Queen, Keenan—Finlay Clark & Co.
[illegible] Paris (s).
1089 T. E. Lomon, Rainey—N. & Sorabjee Dubashes.

FOR MARSEILLES.

561 Nyanza, Warwick—Finlay Clark & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

947 Allice Vernard, Humphreys—V. Brothers.
1337 Corsica, Havner—W. Nicol & Co.
1052 Duisburg, Hollje—W. Nicol & Co.
1000 Equator, Hockort—Hormusjee and Jamsetjee.

FOR HONGKONG

1898 Faseyama (s), Dundas—Sassoon & Co.
980 Shaftesbury (s), Adams—D. & A. Hormusjee.
1124 Sultan (s), Eyre.
878 Yung Hai An (s), Morrison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

1302 Dilharee, Bisset—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

547 Fanny, Weir.
967 Falkland, Pollder—Cowasjee Manuckjee.
766 Golden Eagle, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1365 Impulse, Doughty—W. Nicol & Co.
1012 Kate Gregson, Lorenzen—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1170 Scotland, Knight—W. Nicol & Co.
990 Stebonheath—London, Asiatic & A. Co.
594 Volunteer, Ralph—Tudor & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

774 Albuera, Gessing—W. Nicol & Co.
575 Japan (s), Chatfield—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

Victoria (s), Mahomed.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

800 Penang (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. & Co.

FOR BATAVIA.

1395 Golden City, Jones.
1403 Humber, Bell—Bell, Ventz & Co.
643 New Orleans, Parman—Remington & Co.

FOR CALLAO.

1287 Albion, Avcon—Rustomjee Cowasjee.
1499 Algonquin, Anderson—E. Latham & Co.
954 Glenelvenan—W. Nicol & Co.
1363 King of Italy, Meredith—W. Nicol & Co.
942 Mary Ogden, Bygot—Volkart Brothers.
1552 Montpelier, Miller.
1424 Nanjee, Pundy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
641 Pride of the Ganges—W. Nicol & Co.
1659 Queen of the North—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1109 Royal Saxon, Mathews—Lawrence & Co.
1636 Star of Brunswick, Wedge—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COLOMBO.

717 Bacchante, McLeod—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MADRAS COAST.

697 Nancy, Rousseau—H. B. Touche & Co.

FOR MAULMEIN.

785 Minnehaha, Calder—W. Nicol & Co.
1013 Tirrell, Morgan—Nanabhoy & S. Dubashes.

FOR MOBILE.

1598 Clasmerden, Thomas—Lyon & Co.

FOR SAIGON.

1267 Moderation, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

838 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
838 St. Bernard, McDermuit—R. Eduljee.
523 Star, Ellis—W. Nicol & Co.
421 Suez, Kalbash—Ellison Whittaker.

FOR ADEN.

304 Den Behandize, Schmidt.

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

890 Gunga (s), Bonfellow—B. & B. S. S. Co.
700 Madras (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.

FOR MALTA.

1042 Malta (s), Hyde.
1491 Salsette (s), Parish.

FOR BANGKOK.

694 Sierra Nevada, Panno—Stenhouse & Co.
946 Viscount Canning (s)—B. H. Cama.

P. AND O. COMPANY'S STEAMER.

1603 Behar (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.
1538 Emeu.
1999 Golconda (s), Dundas.

FOR COCHIN.

250 Sultan Basha, Nacoda—Hajee Jacoob Josub.

FOR CARWAR.

1119 Contest, Stewart—Volkart Brothers.

NOT FIXED.

1160 Acrolite, Alleyne—Ewart, Latham & Co.
385 Annie Sharp, Evans—Coupland & Co.
1151 British Crown, McDonald—Macdonald, Tweedie & Co.
1235 British India, —Wemyss—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1403 Calcutta, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
795 Cambay, Smith—Stenhouse & Co.
395 Ceylon, Leeds—D. Hervey & Co.
1193 Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1255 City of Richmond, Starkie—W. Nicol & Co.
1012 City of Berlin, Hall—Finlay, Clark & Co.
963 Clarendon, Williams—W. Nicol & Co.
651 Damio, Casse—Blackwell & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Grey—J. A. Shepherd.
1015 Ellen Bates, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co.
1010 Erie, Raisbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
1222 Erriminta, Shields—Stenhouse & Co.
1170 Evelyn, Boag—E. Bates & Co.
963 Evening Star, Harley.
1393 Flying Venus, Lidey—E. Bates & Co.
891 Garnet, Birall—Tudor & Co.
1163 India, Crawford—W. Nicol & Co.
1788 Indian Chief, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1280 Louisa Fleetwood, Jacker—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1238 Macedon, Widdicombe, —W. Nicol & Co.
1127 Marathon, Dingall—W. Nicol & Co.
1284 Mary Stenhouse, Woodman—Edward Bates & Co.
940 Modesty, Barr—Finlay, Clark & Co.
689 Mountain Laurel, Fisher—W. Nicol & Co.
1248 Nelson, Lee—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Pendragon, Newton—W. Nicol & Co.
1734 Persia, Ellison—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
489 Premier, White—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
670 Royal Albert—Coupland & Co.
1396 Thorndean, Jopp—W. Nicol & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Smith—Coupland & Co.
898 Walter Baine, Scurr—W. Nicol & Co.
1220 Wilberforce, Budelman—Volkart Bros.
1402 Yorick, Dixon—H. B. Touche & Co.

BANKS.

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Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £397,825.
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London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight ... at 1s. 11 1/8d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11d. "
2 do. ... at 1s 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s 10 15/16d. "
On demand ... at 1s 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s 10 3/4d. "
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 10½d.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. HOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 23rd July 1868

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA ..... BOMBAY .....
MADRAS ..... KURRACHEE ...
AGRA ..... LAHORE .....

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4 do. 1/11 1/8
3 do. 1/11 1/16
2 do. 1/11
1 do. 1/10 15/16
On demand 1/10 7 8
On Scotland 1/10 7/8

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation to be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 3rd September 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following currencies of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11d. per Rupee
" 4 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/8d. "
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do. ..... 1s. 11d. "
" 1 do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. "
" On demand ..... 1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland do. "
On Ireland do. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balances not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... at 6 per cent.
6 do. ... at 5 "
3 do. ... at 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay. Rangoon. Hongkong.
Calcutta. Singapore. Shanghai.
Akyab. Batavia. Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11 4d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do. ... at 1s. 11d "
2 do. ... at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do. ... at 1s. 10½ "
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, 1 per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted hereto in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts to be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On deliveries of Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 4th September 1868. JAMES [illegible], Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1865.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £988,800.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director. Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDAR